

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Payable in Advance.

NUMBER 43.

SOCIAL SINGING—What is pleasanter than social singing? When friends meet, and the lively word and laughing jest are intermingled with the voice of song, the spirit throws off care and thought, and recreates itself that it may be better fitted for the hour of toil. Those who are able to meet at stated times and spend an hour in the practice of music, lose much by neglecting to do so. There is not a hamlet or village, hardly a country place, where a singing circle may not be formed, and music practised; and this, too, not as a task, but as a source of deep, heartfelt pleasure. The desideratum for such circles is simple, home music, such as stirs the heart and causes its depths to well forth in gladness and joy, or to sympathize in pensive sadness. And this music should be new, else we tire by too much repetition; and various in kind and subject, else some chords of the heart are left untouched. What can supply this desideratum at periodicals devoted to the cultivation of the art? And who would forego the advantages of social singing when by a little care and he could secure them?

ITEMS.

Can a man be considered a loose character who comes home every night? We put for a reply.

It is said that James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, has been in this country for many years, and was naturalized only three years ago.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that a strong executive effort will be made to place Col. Benton in the Speaker's chair of the next House of Representatives.

We have every reason to believe, says the Washington Star, that among the indirect and unsuccessful applications for foreign missions under the present Administration, was one for the appointment of no other than Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, to be American minister to France.

A writer in the Scientific American proposes that the Pacific Railway be built on piles, and not on ground track. The Buffalo Rough Notes, in commenting upon this plan, thinks that there would be an advantage in its being clear from dust, and it would never become obstructed by snow drifts. The Scientific American says that, as it would be springy in its nature, it would allow locomotives to make better time, with less wear and tear.

We learn from the Carolina Spartan that a third respite has been granted by the Governor to Stroud, fixing the day of his execution on the first Friday in January next. The Spartan has been informed that Stroud is insane.

"You say, Mr. Spriggles, that Mr. Jacobs was your tutor. Does the court understand that you received your education from him?" "No, sir. By tutor I mean that he taught me to play on the French horn. He taught me to tutor, hence I call him my tutor." "All the court understood you differently. Crier, call the next witness."

Within a few days the Canadian government journals have announced that the project of uniting all the provinces, with Quebec as the federal capital, will soon take place. Each province is to be allowed a separate Legislature. Lord Elgin is said to have gone to England for the express purpose of arranging the important matter. The British provinces now contain three million of inhabitants.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Pensacola, under date of 1st October, states that a duel was fought that morning, between a Mr. Collins and Charles Winters. Collins was once Sheriff of that place, and Winters kept a large hotel, billiard saloon, &c. Both parties fired; Winters's ball grazed Collins' forehead; he instantly drew a sword and ran Winters through the heart. He expired in fifteen minutes.

Wm. B. Dorn, esq., has been chosen President of the Savannah River Valley Railroad.

The yellow fever is still lingering in Mobile. Seven deaths have occurred from this disease for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock p.m. on the 17th inst.

It is expected, says the Columbia Carolinian, that by the first of next month, a Northern mail will be assigned to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in addition to the sea route from Wilmington to that city. By the first of January the boats will be set sailing, and a double mail will then be furnished, the former route being via the South Side Canal (Petersburg, Va.) remarks: "In the recent epidemic which devastated New Orleans, we have been informed that few, if any, of the sufferers were among the black; and a gentleman who lived on several years at Mobile, during which time the yellow fever twice attacked that city, tells us he never knew a negro to die of it. There is an aptitude, an adaptation, as the African to high temperatures, that is an immutable fact as any other natural law."

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Mrs. Emma R. Cobb, has been pursuing a course of legal studies, for the purpose of qualifying herself for the practice of that profession.

The Salem, Mass. Sentinel, of the 13th inst., mentions that three deaths occurred in that city last week from yellow fever, and says that there were quite a number of cases of sickness in the town, but so far, it is believed, there were none that were attended with symptoms of yellow fever.

Advices from Bermuda, to September 27, state the continued ravages of the yellow fever. The deaths are in a great measure confined to the military, and the government officers and their families. Scarcely a Bermudian has fallen a victim. Three English officers are among the latest deaths.

Eight hundred Poles, refugees and exiles, have put down their names at the Ottoman Embassy in Paris, as ready to take arms against Russia for the Sultan in case of war.

When you see a man in business who will not advertise nor take a newspaper, look out for some venereal skin-puff, too tight to enjoy good health, and who holds a penny to his eyes that he can't see a dollar.

The capital of the British Kingdom, it is said, extends over an area of seventy-eight thousand and twenty-nine acres, or one hundred and twenty-two square miles; and the number of inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was two millions three hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-six, on the day of the last census.

A Third Respite has been granted by Gov. Manning to Jeremiah Stroud, this time during the day of his execution on the first Friday in January next. Such is the information communicated to us yesterday, by the Sheriff, J. R. Poole, esq. We have heard the opinion expressed this week, by ministers of the gospel and others, who have visited the prisoner, that he is beyond doubt insane. Whether he is so or not, or if so, at what time it is to be determined, we cannot at this time hazard an opinion. Certainly strong evidences of insanity are now given.

When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene and silent spaces, like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of men. Thousands of generations, since as on our own, have been swallowed up by time, and there remains no record of them any more. Yet Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and Pleiades, are still shining in their courses—clear and young as when the shepherd first noted them in the plain of Shinar. "What shadows are these, and what shadows we pursue?"—Carlyle.

A letter to the Cincinnati Price Current, from Nashville, says there is a very large increase in the number of hogs last year—say three times as many. Buyers were only offering \$2.50 net. This, however, sellers are not willing to take. Old corn is plenty and the prospects of the new crop is good—probably better than within the last ten years. It is retailing at \$1.50 per barrel.

A writer in Putnam's Magazine, subjects Mr. Collier's folio Shakspeare to a minute examination. His conclusions are as follows:—The volume possesses no authority; the emendations were not made till after the Restoration, when all of Shakspeare's contemporaries were dead; the corrector was a person incapable of appreciating or understanding Shakspeare; of the eleven hundred and three changes proposed to be made in the text, ten hundred and thirteen are utterly inadmissible, and the rest must be received with great caution, and only as conjectures.

We have recently had a conversation with a gentleman who resides in Chester, and is also a director in the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad Company, who assures us that there is no truth or foundation in the report that Chester would contribute one hundred thousand dollars, and the Charlotte Company the same amount, towards the construction of a road from Chester to Lancaster. He regards the scheme as we do, entirely impracticable, and does not believe that there is the least probability that a road will ever be built to Lancaster, unless it is made from Camden.

We do not know who is responsible for the report which reaches Camden a short time since, that three hundred thousand dollars would be subscribed by Chester, the Charlotte road and Columbia, to prevent the construction of road from Camden. We have this to say to our friends, if they are in earnest about the Lancaster Road, let them redouble their diligence and push the enterprise forward with spirit and energy. Chester does not want the Road, nor do we believe Lancaster would do well to have it, even if it was given to them without an effort being made by them to ensure its construction.—Camden Journal.

The New York Times has private advices from Smyrna, which render it far from certain that Kosta has been released, or that, if he has, the affair is not still more complicated than ever. It is stated that Mr. Mark, the American Minister at Constantinople, has made an arrangement with Baron de Byck, the Austrian Envoy, whereby Kosta was to be put on board an American vessel by the representatives of the two powers, for the purpose of returning direct to the United States, on the condition that, if he should ever return to Turkey, the Austrian Government shall have full power to exercise the rights it claims against him. Mr. Brown had come from Constantinople to Smyrna, for the purpose of carrying this arrangement into effect. It is added that Mr. Olney, U. S. Minister at Smyrna, objected decidedly to the stipulations, and refused to give his assent to them, except on the receipt of peremptory orders to that effect from his Government.

PALMETTO STANDARD.
EDITORS:
SAM'L W. NELSON... C. DAVIS NELSON
CHESTER, S. C.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

A Card.
A rumor having gone abroad that I had sold the Office of the "PALMETTO STANDARD," it is proper that I announce that no such sale has been made, the contract thereto having been rescinded. The office will remain as heretofore under my charge.
C. D. MELTON.

The Office of Ordinary.
We are authorized to announce to the citizens of Chester District, that the Office of Ordinary will be vacant on the 15th November next, the present incumbent having determined to tender his resignation to take effect on that day.

Appointment.
WM. H. ANDERSON, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at this place, instead of Col. Wm. Walker, resigned, and on last Monday took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties. We must sincerely regret the circumstances which have induced the resignation of Col. WALKER. He has performed the duties of this important and responsible office, for the past three years, to the satisfaction of every one, and for his faithfulness and efficiency well deserves the thanks of the entire community.

Death of Mr. John Springs.
On Sunday last an extra train from Columbia conveyed to their final resting place in Charlotte, the remains of this gentleman, who died suddenly at Augusta, on Friday evening. Mr. SPRINGS was an eminently useful and praiseworthy citizen—an upright and honorable man; and in his death his relatives and friends, and the community at large, have suffered an irreparable loss. He was formerly a citizen of York, and for many years represented his native District in the Legislature of this State.

The Charleston Standard.
We had the pleasure this week of meeting with our former friend and college-mate, Mr. LAWRENCE, the accomplished Senior Editor of this popular journal, who is spending several days in our town, cultivating a more intimate acquaintance with our people. We are truly glad to learn from him that the Standard has commenced operations, under the new regime, with the most favorable auspices, and that it is now established on a fixed and permanent basis. Mr. SPRATT wields the pen of a ready writer. He has already gained a high position by his able leaders on the various topics of the day, and with the aid of his associate, Mr. BARTON, is rapidly acquiring for the Standard the character of a leading journal in the South. In fact it is one of the best papers with which we are favored, and we would take great pleasure in recommending our friends to obtain a practical realization of the fact. Mr. SPRATT is at the Howerton House, where he will be happy to see his friends and patrons receive subscriptions, &c.

An Estray Negro.
On Saturday last, a small negro boy, about six years old, came to this place by Rail Road from Columbia, who is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself. He is a mulatto, quite intelligent, says his name is Charles, his mother's name Ada, that he belongs to a painter in Charleston named James Acheson, and that he left Charleston on Friday. He seems to have but little knowledge of any persons or localities about Charleston, and it is conjectured that he may have come from Columbia. He is in the care of Capt. W. B. LILLEY of this place.

The Cardianian and the Charleston Standard are requested to make a note of the facts, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

The So. Planter's Association.
We have the pleasure of presenting this week a letter from Col. A. SUMMER, (Editor of the So. Agriculturist) in reply to the inquiries of our Correspondent of the Fishing Creek Agricultural Society, relative to the objects of the proposed Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States. We presume it will be entirely satisfactory to our friends of the Fishing Creek Society, and that they, in common with all others of our citizens who feel an interest in the great questions of agricultural improvement, will exert themselves to the extent of their power in furthering the purposes of the Association.

The Thespian Company.
According to announcement, our Thespian Company made their appearance before a large and intelligent audience, on Tuesday evening, in the performance of a popular English comedy, entitled "London Assurance." The affair passed off very well, and we have understood, to the entire satisfaction of those present. We have been requested to state that the performance will not be repeated this evening, as was announced.

Our readers will perceive from a communication in another column, that an arrangement has been made with Mr. WARDEN and his estimable lady, by which our citizens will shortly be entertained with something unusually rich and rare. Mr. WARDEN is an actor by profession, at present recreating himself in the backwoods, and will certainly present an entertainment which will deserve the liberal encouragement hitherto accorded to our corps by a generous public.

Advertisements.
We have hitherto neglected to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. KENNEDY, who has assumed the proprietorship of the American Hotel, in Charleston. Mrs. KENNEDY has been long and favorably known to our citizens as the kind and obliging hostess of the Citizens House in this place, and to add a word in commendation of her qualifications, would be a work of supererogation. Several of our friends who have lately sojourned in Charleston, speak in the highest terms of the excellent fare and accommodations afforded at the American, and rank it as equal to the best Hotel in the city.

Mr. FLEMING, "mine host" of the American, in Columbia, also presents his claim to a share of the public patronage. Remembering very distinctly the kind attentions of the landlord, and especially the feast of fat things daily spread on his bountiful board, we cannot refrain from advising our friends to follow a good example and pull up at the American Hotel, on their visit to Columbia, next winter. See Card.

Capt. Ingraham and the Presidency.
A few months ago an obscure individual made a peremptory demand of an Austrian vessel, and for this single act, which any brave man however deficient in other respects, could have performed, he has been heralded to the world as a proper person for the next Presidency. This fact in itself considered, is perhaps one of little importance, as there is no probability that the good sense of our people will permit the consummation of a notion so palpably absurd and ridiculous. It is, however, both important and interesting when we view it as the practical manifestation of a spirit which has for a time seemed to be the ruling genius of our country. Under its influence in 1840, Gen. HARRISON was sung into the Presidency. In 1848, it caused the fighting, rough and ready character of Gen. TAYLOR to triumph over the statesmanlike policy of Cass, and in 1852 it secured for Gen. SCOTT the nomination of the Whig party. It is in fact an exhibition on a larger scale of the same spirit, which binds the reckless mob to a noisy leader, or makes a party of schoolboys idolize their fighting hero.

This lionizing disposition so prevalent in our Government, is an evil greatly to be deplored by the reflecting portion of our people. It is not only highly unbecoming the character and dignity of a nation, that holds the first rank among the powers of the earth, but it is well calculated to produce results which are greatly injurious to our growth and progress. To this spirit, more than to any other one cause, is to be attributed the lamentable fact, that none of our great men of late times can be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of our Republic. The minds of the people are so filled up and carried away with the chivalric feats which Young America is continually performing, that they are really unable to see and appreciate the quiet but more substantial qualifications of men, whose merits make them worthy of the honor and responsibility of the highest offices in their bestowal. CALHOUN, CLAY, and WEBSTER spent their long lives in honest and devoted service to their country, and yet neither of them was ever permitted to enjoy its highest honors. Throughout their lives, they exhibited the greatest learning and power as Statesmen, they wrote books that form splendid and enduring monuments of their genius, and above all, the strictest honesty adorned the efforts of their mighty minds; still they were incessantly crowded out by some man who had been the hero of a battle-field, or had chased an Indian from his haunts of treachery and cruelty. Nor are things at all changed now. The talents and attainments of such men as MARCY and EVERETT, who are the stays of the nation at large, and who give it honor abroad, are allowed to pass unnoticed by the masses of the people, while they take up and lead to the skies a man, whose slightest circumstance has made the hero of a day or an hour.

We are not surprised, however, to find such a state of things existing. It proceeds directly from the fixed and settled policy of our Government. We know that the deliberations of the Government, and the proceedings of our official dignitaries have heretofore been so far tempered by prudence and wisdom, as to prevent any open violation of propriety and law. But at the same time, there is a sort of bravado Young American spirit pervading our Governmental proceedings, which is disposed to go just as far as possible without being guilty of any criminal breach. If then such an example is set before the people by the Government itself, and by men who control its operations, we need not be surprised to find the body of the people inspired by the same feeling. And when this is the case, they will certainly commend such actions as accord with this grasping policy, and honor such men as perform them, to the exclusion of those who are more worthy of honor, but less fond of the fuss and propaganda which is at present so much in vogue. If any evil is to be apprehended to our Government from this source, it is in this way. There is little danger that we will be involved in difficulties from any improper interference with the affairs of other nations. The terrors of war will make our rulers guard carefully against anything of this kind. But there is danger that such a tendency in the Government will have a bad effect on its internal organization. It is apt to divert the minds of the people from those things which should be the true object of a nation's pursuit. It is apt to give rise to a fanatical public sentiment and to an improper discrimination in the selection of officers. These are evils of a most serious nature, and evils, too, which must be produced, if our Government persists in the policy which has of late marked its operations.

temperance by Major J. B. McCully. This was certainly one of the happiest efforts ever made on this great subject by this long-tried and devoted advocate of temperance. For an hour and a quarter he kept the attention of that multitude riveted, while in deep serious earnestness and soul-stirring eloquence he discussed the evils of intemperance; and especially of the licensed grog-shop system of the country. On this latter topic he spoke, not so much as a temperance man or the advocate of any of the temperance organizations as such, but rather as a citizen; and he appealed to every citizen, to every one who desired to have protection from those abominable nuisances, the retail grog-shops. While every good citizen, who has at heart the prosperity of the State and her cherished institutions, would, with sleepless vigilance, guard against the nefarious intemperance of abolitionists on our slaves, he showed how much greater the real danger and experienced evils we have actually to contend with, in the secret and unlawful sale of our slaves have to these fountains of corruption.

After this address, the school sang some temperance odes prepared for the occasion; then Capt. Hugh Gibson, entertained the audience with some spirited remarks on the same subject, which I cannot describe, and which to appreciate, you must hear for yourself. This whole school is enlisted in the good cause. It was impossible for the gravest among us to resist the general feeling, as peal after peal of laughter rung through that hall, while the Capt. was dealing about in every direction his humorous but well aimed blows at intemperance. Thirty-three additional names were added to the Total Abstinence Pledge. This was the second meeting of the Blackstocks Temperance Society, since its organization. In all, upwards of sixty have signed the pledge.

Two weeks previous, the Society was addressed at the Pleasant Grove Church, by Rev. John Pickett, with great force and felicity of illustration. Yours, &c., ROCKY CREEK, Oct. 18.

FOR THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

The Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 6th inst. I see that a call is made, both editorially and from a member of the "Fishing Creek Agricultural Society," relative to the propriety of sending Delegates to the meeting of the Agricultural Association of the Slaveholding States, to be held in Columbia on the first day of December next.

In order to give the Association that influence which it deserves to receive at the hands of Southern agriculturists, not only Delegates from regularly organized Agricultural and Horticultural Societies will be received, but it is hoped that in those sections of the South where no such organizations exist, primary meetings will be held and Delegates sent directly from the people. This will bring the Association in communication and intercourse with the people of the State, and the object of its formation will thus be achieved. Assure the members of the Fishing Creek Agricultural Society that their Delegates will be most welcome, and add the renewed exertions of your spirited journal to advance further the cause.

The Executive Council have assurances from many distinguished and practical gentlemen—who have responded to their call—that they will favour the Association with Addresses and Essays upon the various interesting subjects connected with Agriculture, Domestic and Plantation Economy, Horticulture, the Sciences, and Manufacturing, which have been assigned to them. These papers will embrace all the most useful topics in which agriculturists are interested, and we hope to be able to announce the programme during the next month. It would be pleased to see a notification of the views of the Executive Council published in the papers of the State. Very Respectfully, A. G. SUMMER, Mem. Executive Council.

Alston, S. C., 22d October, 1853.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Chester Thespian Company.
It was with much pleasure that we witnessed the performances of this Company on Tuesday evening last. The play selected for the occasion, "London Assurance," was happily chosen, and the excellent performances of the members were most enthusiastically cheered by the repeated plaudits of a large and discriminating audience. The characters of Young Courtley, Dazle, and Sir Harcourt were most admirably sustained, not forgetting, however, the winning Grace and the enthusiastic Lady Gay with her good Lord, Dolly Spanker. One and all acted the parts allotted to them with such rest and spirit that we almost saw before us the original characters of the writer. Such efforts of our young townsmen deserve the approbation of our citizens, and I sincerely hope that the repetition of the play on a future occasion, may be the means of securing a crowded house.

LIGNUM VITÆ.

Prospects of Cotton.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce comments as follows on a letter from Manchester, which has recently appeared in that paper, and of which copies have also been sent to Southern papers for publication:—Messrs. Editors: I have given your letter from an American Cotton Merchant in Liverpool, to-day's paper, a hurried reading, and its reasoning appears to me to present some important inconsistencies, viz: It conveys the idea that if it costs a family all it earns to buy food (at the advanced rates), that family will have nothing left with which to purchase clothing; and hence, a lessening consumption of Cotton. And then the manufacturer is in great danger of being cut off by a general turn out throughout the country of Lancashire. Now I cannot see the consistency of these two things. Food a family must have, or they starve. If then, with this first necessity staring them in the face, it takes all their efforts to procure it, will they "turn out," and deprive themselves of their whole subsistence, because they cannot get more? On the other hand, would not manufacturers (in view of the gloomy prospect predicted for them), be gratified by, rather than fear a strike?

Although I have had much to do in Cotton, in this market, for several years past, I have not yet come to any satisfactory points in my own mind, as to what the present crop may be, (and this must have great weight in the price in any event,) nor what may be the course of the trade of the world for twelve months to come. In the present state of the world and its expanded and expanding commerce, few men can satisfactorily anticipate what will or will not occur. We may so far anticipate as to control our individual transactions but not further, however "long headed" we may profess to be.

If England is short of food, and it is to be at high prices, which now seems probable, the natural inference would seem to be, in a national point of view, that a sound economy would seem to be, in a national point of view, that a sound economy would dictate all the employment for the operations which could reasonably be given them, in order that the public burdens may be the less; thus, by encouraging the larger exports, to fill up, as far as may be, the deficiency by less consumption. So far as this country is concerned, (always disposed to trade by the extent of its means) it is reasonable to count on us as larger buyers, as the increased prices of our produce exported may enable us to be, particularly in iron, (which we continually want) quantity than we can get; and manufacturer's imports of foodstuffs and manufactures well how to cultivate, upon her extended free trade basis, and the result may show her not much poorer at the end than the commencement of the present year. I think generally admitted that the balance of trade with Great Britain is usually against us, in view of our larger amount of imports than exports, and of the heavy amounts of interest on stocks, for which we have continually to remit.

When England suffered the loss of so much of her bullion in the late "famine year," as it has been called, it may be remembered how soon she regained it all, and more, from the numerous imports of foodstuffs and manufactures, and prices consequently declined.

I think your Liverpool letter was written, not so much with a view to make us perfectly and safely enlightened in regard to our cotton interest, as to cause for the advantage of the Manchester spinners, who always complain when our planters make a little money as producers, and they, (the Manchester men,) do not reap the whole profit from a production of which the United States have almost the monopoly of the world; and England is dependent upon us for its commercial and manufacturing existence more than I had almost said, every other article either of her own products or imports put together. It is, moreover, the great regulator of our foreign commerce, and changes, and, as such, entitled to more consideration than the financial interests of this country have ever seemed to consider or bestow upon it.

In my experience in cotton, it never was as well managed in the United States as last year. The value of the crop was decided and settled in the large Southern markets, near the fields of production, where it justly belongs, and I hope the result of last year may have taught our planters and their factors that it is as fairly in their hands to fix the value, and it is far cheaper to sacrifice what may, at times, be the excess of a superabundant crop, than place themselves wholly at the tender mercies of Manchester, by which they have suffered so much, and for so many years.

In England had the production of cotton in her hands, instead of the United States, I am clear in the opinion that she would foster and protect it with more tenacity, and the enormous power of its great Bank is protected by its Government.

We find the following in the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 28th ult. "An engagement had taken place between a party of Apaches Indians, numbering over two hundred, and a company of fourteen Americans, in the mountains near El Paso, in which eleven of the Americans were horribly mangled and killed. The United States dragoons, stationed near the spot, were too few in number to render assistance in repelling the Indians. The arrivals of Mexican troops upon the Rio Grande continued without abatement. The American troops stationed in Texas were concentrating upon the American frontier."

[COMMUNICATED.]
We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. EDWARD WARREN, the Eccentric Comedian and Vocalist, assisted by the Chester Thespian Corps, will give two musical and dramatic representations during the two next weeks. We understand that the very amusing plays of "Robert Macaire," "Who Speaks First" and "The Serious Family" will be brought out under the immediate supervision of Mr. WARREN. Mrs. WARREN will also appear. Due notice will be given of the nights of performance.

Several characteristic songs will also be sung by Mr. WARREN in costume.

LIVER DISEASE.—CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, as a remedy for Liver Disease, and a number of formidable connected evils with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest source, of persons now living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cure effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary case of Saml. M. Drinker, Esq. of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Bookbinders, of Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See Advertisement 41-42.

WEAK, NERVOUS, DEPRESSED IN SPIRITS, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the cordial properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, are well known. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many-headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind, and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. 41-42

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.—Read the following testimony from a Physician. GENTLEMEN:—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of a pain of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without success. At length I used your plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew Head Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues which they will resort to its use. Yours truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D. Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga. To Messrs. Scovill & Mead, New Orleans, La.

The Cotton Markets.
CHESTER, Oct. 26.

Since our last quotations, prices have receded fully one cent on the higher qualities. The Market continues dull and languid, and but few bales have been sold during the past week. We quote extremes at 7 and 84.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 26.
There was a somewhat better feeling pervading the Cotton Market yesterday, although there was no actual advance in prices. 80 bales were sold, at 74 to 84 cents.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.
Cotton to-day advanced 1/2 cent—the sales amounting to 5,000 bales. Middling Orleans 94 to 94 1/2; Middling Orleans 94.

MARRIED.
In this District, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Miller, Dr. WM. C. D. MELTON and Miss MARY JANE daughter of JOHN POAG, esq. of this District.

On Tuesday morning the 23rd inst., by Rev. A. W. Miller, Capt. J. LACEY SMITH, of this District, to Mrs. REBECCA HALL, of De Soto Co., Mississippi.

DIED.
On the 22d inst., after a protracted illness, JAS. WILLIAMSON, son of James A. & Rachel E. Downing, aged 22 months and 8 days.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but where's wrong to deplore thee? When God was thy ransom, thy guardian & guide; He gave thee & took thee, and soon will restore thee. Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died."

In Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday morning, the 18th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL MULDER aged about 62 years. The deceased was born in York District, S. C. and removed to Montgomery in the month of October, 1837, where she resided up to the period of her death.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN T. WALKER as a Candidate for the office of Ordinary for Chester District. Oct. 27 42

THE THESPIAN CORPS are notified that a regular meeting of the members will be held at the Hall, this Evening, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance will be brought before them. Oct. 27 41

Attention Battalion.
THE First Battalion of the 27th Regiment S. C. Militia, will parade at Capt. James McCall's, on Wednesday, the 16th November next, at 11 o'clock. A. M. for drill. Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will appear on the day previous at 11 o'clock. A. M. for drill and instruction. By Order of Col. C. Rives. E. M. MULLIS, Lt. Col. Oct. 27 43

Battalion Muster.
THE Eastern Battalion, 27th Regt. S. C. M. will parade at Rich Hill on the 26th of November next. Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers will appear on the day previous for drill and instruction. By order of Col. Rives. JNO R. CULP, Major. Oct. 28 43 2t.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Hiram Shannon, et al. vs. Bill to let aside E. W. White, Adm'r. of the estate of J. B. By order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of Dr. Carter Lee, who have not proved their claims hitherto, are hereby notified to establish the same before the Commissioner on or before the first day of April next. JAMES HEMPHILL, Esq. d. Oct. 27 43

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his Plantation, situated in Chester District, on the Fish Dam Road, 9 miles South of Chester Court House, containing 945 Acres. The land is in good cultivation, a portion of it good for sale to the acre, with abundance of first quality of corn land. The place is improved with a fine frame Dwelling, now nearly completed, a good Gin House with other out-buildings. The land adjacent to the plantations of Jno. T. McCall, Wesley Wilkes, and the lands recently purchased by James S. McCall, and others. Persons who may wish to purchase, will call and examine the lands. I will be glad to show them to any who may call on me. Oct. 26 4t O. E. SEALY.

VON SANTEN & BARUC, SUCCESSORS TO S. WILLE.

208 KING STREET, Opposite the Victoria Hotel. HAVE opened now and are constantly receiving a large and well assorted stock of English, French and German FANCY GOODS, comprising a great variety of Ladies' Reticules and Work Bags, English and French Dressing Cases, Desks and Paper Maché Goods, Toys and Christmas Articles, China Vases and Parian Marble Ware, Port Monnaies and Card Cases, Combs, Perfumery, Gilt Jewelry, Hosiery, &c., &c., &c.

to which they invite the attention of the public, particularly country merchants, visiting the city, having made such arrangements North and in Europe, as to enable them to sell at New York prices. Charleston, S. C. Oct. 13 41 2t

R. L. BRYAN, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, COLUMBIA, S. C.

(SUCCESSOR to the late firm of ALLEN McCARTER & Co. and BRYAN & McCARTER, in which he has been a Co-partner for Ten years.) Continues his business at the Old Stand, nearly opposite the Court House, in Columbia.

Lawyers and Medical Men will find a good assortment of LAW & MEDICAL BOOKS, Also, the Largest Stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

out of Charleston in the State.

N.B.—As R. L. Bryan purchases his Stock on the best terms for Cash his selling prices will be correspondingly low to Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Oct. 20 42 6m

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
THE Sandy River Division S. of Temperance in conjunction with the Turkey Creek and New Hope Divisions, will hold a public meeting at Brushy Fork Church, on Friday the 4th day of November, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Temperance.—The Chester Division S. of Temperance and Cadets of Temperance, Sandy River Cadets, New Hope Total Abstinence Society, Sandy River Band, the Ladies and the public generally are invited to attend.

Maj. J. B. McCully, Rev. Mr. Hixon, Rev. Mr. Baily, and Giles J. Patterson, Esq. are invited to address the meeting. JAS. M. CARTER, R. S. S. Division. Oct. 20 42 2t

Temperance Meeting.
THE Rehoboth Total Abstinence Society will hold their next meeting at Nagsboro's School House, on Saturday the 8th of November. The public generally are invited to participate. JOHN SIMPSON, Sec'y. Oct. 20 42

5000 Pounds, Best North Carolina Cured BACON—a superior article—just received and for Sale cheap by T. S. MILLS. Oct. 20 42

Cigars and Fine Chewing Tobacco, 10,000 Real Havana Cigars, of delicious flavor. Wholesale and retail. CHESTER DRUG STORE. Oct. 20 42

